[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

continued by the plan submitted by serdy Johnson, of Maryland, is well received. It will bably be the basis of the settlement which this Continued will adopt. It is substantially as follows:—

That Congress shall not have the power legislate in reference to the subject of serude everywhere, except to aid in the execution of the ovision of the constitution in reference to the return fugitives from service and to suppress the foreign slave

2. No Territorial Legislature shall have power to establish or protect slavery in any Territory north of the southern line of Kansas and the northern line of New lexico, or to impair, hinder or prevent any person from carrying into and holding any person held to service

Mr. Guthrie has submitted a proposition, which is be fore the committee, embodying substantially the Critten-

There is but one State where Commissioners have bee ent that is unrepresented. He is expected to be present There will then be twenty-one States repre

The appointment of Major General Wool as one of the New York Peace Commissioners gives no encouragement in Southern military circles that terms acceptable to the South will be proposed by the Peace Conference. General Wool was on the floor of the House to-day receiving con-

chaos unless the members agree upon a National Con-vention, which compromises nobody, and puts off all deuls beyond the present unsettled and excited state of

WM. A. GRAHAM AND MR. LINCOLN'S CA-

BINET.

LETTER FROM MR. GRAHAM.

In your paper of the 1st instant I have observed the publication of the proceedings of a meeting of "Minute ten," in the town of Wilmington, in which my name is med to sanction, by implication at least, a proceeding the meeting is as follows:-

4. Resolved, That we have seen with pleasure an announcement, said to be based "upon the best authority," that the Hos. Wm. A. Graham would not "condescend to accept" a seat in the Cabinet of Lincols; and if it is inconsistent with the dignity of a North Carolina statesman to accept discunder a black republican administration, it is equally inconsistent with the dignity of the free people of North Carolina to be subjects of an administration so thoroughly hostile to their rights and intererts. be subjects of an administration so thoroughly hostile to heir rights and intererts.

I have not been offered a seat in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet.

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In his person authorized to make such an offer. Since the publications in the normal seat of the such as one to whom such an appointment might be tendered, the subject has been referred to not unfrequently in conversations, and ha two or three instances in correspondence with my friends. To them I have stated that such an offer had not been made, and that if it were made it would be declined. From these conversations, which were without receive, the article published in the Spirit of the Age, and alluded to in the resolution, no doubt had its origin. I had no knowledge of it, however, until copied into the Expetiterial Cherrer of last week. While it states the Eact that I would decline to accept, it does so in language which would subject me to the imputation of arrogance had it been employed by me.

But while unwilling to become the confidential advisor of a President, whose election was effected upon sectional principles and by sectional votes, it is well known that I am far from believing his election merely is a sufficient cause for the abandomment of the government of our fathers, and especially for its overthrow by unlawful violence, such as is proposed by the meeting in question, and which threatens destruction alike to the constituted authorities of the State as well as the federal government. All such proceedings are based on the mistaken supposition that the government is a monarchy and the President a sovereign to whom we over alle

which is hardly possible in any other mode. This may be too dilatory to accommodate the views of more ardent natures, but it may be tried in far less time than our father's spent in efferts for reconciliation with their brethren beyond the Atlantic, before the final severance. Is not the preservation of the government of our ancestors, hallowed by their wisdom, and consecrated to us through a thousand recollections of national greatness, prosperity and renown, worthy of such an experiment, and thus much delay? In endeavoring to study and understand it by the light of the history of the last, it has seemed to me that it was a government made for this people, and the people for the government. Let us preserve and regulate it if possible—not destroy it. I have but little hope of seeing another securing to us so much freedom, prosperity and safety. I have still less from a reconstruction, which is the favorite idea of its destroyers. It was difficult to procure its adoption by nineteen states amid circumstances of the most pressing necessity. It will be still more difficult to obtain the ratification of a new system by lifteen, with the diverse theories of government, interest, and safety which pervade them. All these risks of the future, I shall, I trust, be as reaty as other men to encounter. If the public interest, or safety, or honor shall require it. But I would have North Carolina to signalize her devotion to that constitution, which her people have loved so well, and whose covenants she has so faithfully kept, by moderation, forbearance and abstinence from precipitate action—to meditate and pacify if possible—to prevent the disintegration of the confederacy, at least until its different members shall have sufficient time and opportunity in cander and a spirit of justice, to understand the positions and ideas of each other. When this shall have been done, I do not despair of seeing a retern of peace, amity and union. If not, and the destruction of the government becomes a necessity, we shall at least have the

LETTER FROM EX-GOVERNOR LAWRENCE, OF RHODE ISLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. It is not my purpose to trespass on the attention of your readers by discussing any of the questions already sufficiently debated, as regards the atti-tude which South Carolina and the other States similarly situated with her may now be supposed to hold, either under the constitution of the United States or the laws of nations, towards the federal government and foreign Nor do I propose to inquire whether the approbensions for their peculiar institutions, created by the election of a President nominated by a sectional convention, in which they could, by no possibility, have been represented, in connection with a platform in direct vari ance, as regards the accurity of their property, with the constitution, as interpreted by &e highest judicial autho-

rity, justifies, on the part of the slaveholding States, so

cession or revolution.

ession or revolution.

It is to be remembered that there is a great practical difference between the isolated movement of South Carolina in 1882-3, which was, now sover, nover consummated by actual secession, and the co-operation in such a proceeding of all the cotton States, if not of all the slavebolding members of the confederacy. Calling to mind the policy pursued towards us in our own Revolutionary history, it is not presumed that my enlightened statesman, endued with true American feeling, world wish to insu-gurate a fratricidal war, which, after the expenditure of millions of money and the sacrifice of thousands of lives, could only terminate is a permanent separation. It is on that account that I have noticed, with ex-treme regret, the resolutions of New York and other States, which, treepessing, for the purpose of eximulating coercion on the appropriate fanatics of the general government, have profered their own resources to be employed against those members of the confederacy which differ from them in their construction of the federal

reflect that the Powers of Europe would not be inactive observers of any events that would endanger a supply of cotton, which, despite the efforts hitherto made in the East indies and elsewhere, is still a monopoly commodity of the approach of the President. This, it is sufficient to remark, only mosts the case of unfair legislation, and does not reach the great evil of concentrated patrolage. The precedent will, of course, construct it into an inequivocation world, could scarcely fail, especially in England, to be at tended with the most direful consequences. The law of matters are considerable of the parties to a civil war equal tion of the only count y of Europe of any extent that dis-

see de facto and not a de jure title, as is shown in every page of our diplomatic history. To blockath the entire coast of the Southern States, in the only way now

pendence de facte and not a de jurc'title, as is shown in every page of our diplomatic history. To blockade the entire coast of the Southern States, in the only way now advisable, according to the recognized principles of international law, is clearly beyond the ability of our little navy; while the United States, of all Powers, is the last to attempt to revive the system of "paper blockade," now universally condemned by publicate, and which, when put for the in British orders in council and French imperial decrees, it is our greatest honor to have resisted.

On the other hand, it is most unfortunate that, having determined that it was his duty to protect the public property at all hazards, owing, as it is now understood, to the counsels of his Secretary of War, the President had not counsels of his Secretary of War, the President had not anticitated the danger of colission and the degradation of the flag of the Union by placing, prior to the election, and when it could have been done without being construed as a menace to the States, adequate garrisons in the several forts likely to be assailed. It would seem at all times to be no more than ordinary prudence requires that our arsenals and forts should not be defenceless and exposed to be seized, either in case of domestic insurrection or foreign invasion. Should any cause of hostility arise between us and France, such are the facilities of the Imperor for concentrating and transporting his troops, that every strong position on the seaboard might be garrisoned by him almost before the declaration of war was known at Washington.

The distracted condition of the Risgoon of the Netherlands, from its establishment by the Congress of Vienna in 1815 till the separation of Holtand and Belgium, consequent on the French revolution of 1830, contrasted with the subsequent prosperity of both portions, is a precedent which, if it does not reconcile us to a dismember ment of the Union, may at least mitigate, in some degree, an event which circumstances may render inevitation

port.

My object, however, is not to attempt to reconcile the country to a dismemberment, but, while preferring even that to civil war, to suggest whether the measures hitherto discussed have been such as, if adopted, would give permanence to a system of government connected with all our patriotic aspirations. It seems to me that none of the propositions before Congress are directed to the real difficulty of the case. There have been no usurpations by the Legislature or the judiciary of power not delegated to them; nor has there been any State cuactment for which there is not a competent remedy under the constitution.

to them; nor has there been any State enactment for which there is not a competent remedy under the constitution.

The Personal Liberty bills, as well as the attempts to interfere with the Fugitive Slave law, opposed as they are to the spirit of the constitution, are rather the causes of irritation than the sources of real injury. In the only instance in which a State Court attempted to make them operative, and which arose under the law of Wisconsin, there was an effectual interposition on the part of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The South have already, in the opinion of the highest tribunal, an effectual sanction for their equal rights in the Territories; and should there be any soubt as to the direct technical bearing of the Dred Scott case, there is no question that the occision of the Court would be the same in whatever form the point might be presented.

The real difficulty is the canger to be apprehended from an exclusively sectional Executive. It was the late Presidential election which aroused the hostile feelings of the North and South, and no effectual remedy can be applied which does not put an end to a concentration of power in a single individual, inable to be perverted to the promotion of special interests, and which in other respects is wholly inconsistent with the character of our political system. We are not prepared to yield our long cherished views as to the sufficiency of democratic institutions for every branch of the government; but the presence here during the late canvass—on the result of which the continuance of the linion may depend—of the heir to a constitutional monarchy, whose ministerial responsibility sebjects, through the House of Commons, all executive actions to the perpetual control of public sentiment, may possibly have created in some ministerial responsibility sebjects, through the House of Commons, all executive actions to the perpetual control of public sentiment.

Practically the President enjoys during the tenure of

national faith.

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Practically the President enjoys during the tenure of his office an extent of authority not possessed by any sovereign in Christendom. Unlike the government of the mother country, where the concurrence of the Ministry and of the Legislature is essential to the transaction of ordinary business, and where a want of conditione in the administration is instantaneously followed by a resignation, no attempt has ever been made under our constitution to compel the President or his Cabinet to retire from the administration by a refusal to vote the ordinary supplies. Now, strange as it may seem, in all the agitation of the present day, no such proposition has been put forth even by those who consider the sectional character of a President, whose election, moreover, is to be ascribed to a want of unantistity among his opponents, a sufficient ground for the extreme remedy of a dissolution of the Union.

Besides having the initiative in all matters of foreign policy, with a vete on all legislative acts, which, although nominally qualified, has always proved efficient, and for the exercise of which, as well as of all other matters within his cognizance, he requires the sanction of no council (the heats of departments being directly responsible to and removeable by him), the President has the sole control of the army and navy, and may employ them, at his own discretion, either against the Indians or to favor any course of domestic policy which he may choose to advocate. Through the Post Office he may permeate every part of the country by incendary publications affecting its vital interests. But it is especially in the distribution of patronage that our Executive surpasses all other potentates. In all the countries of Europe appointment to office follows certain attrinistrative rules, seldom or never deviated from, and which subject to rigid examination the employes at home as well as those who cater on a diplomatic career.

seldom or never deviated from, and which subject to rigid examination the employes at home as well as those who enter on a diplomatic career.

It is a recognized part of the common law of our institutions that all the officers, from the highest to the lowest, should be in the market every four years. The members of the national conventions which, though unknown to the constitution, are a most important part of our political machinery, are appointed, at least at the North, with little regard to their ability to select competent candidates, but with a view to secure the patronage of the incoming Executive, as well in reference to public contracts as to offices. At first it was sufficient, in order to be deem ed eighble to an appointment, to belong to the dominant party; but that is now obsolete, and woe to the politician who has not been able to guess before the ballot has determined the result who would be the successful aspirant. Nor is the Presidential partisambip confined to offices under the United States, but it is made to operate indirectly even on State and municipal appointments; and in consequence of the degradation to which public life has been brought through this system of pairenage, even the legislative career, regarded in every other constitutional government as the appropriate avocation of the most enlightiened and elevated classes, has ceased to a great extent to be at the North an object of konorable ambition.

Nothing could do more to alienate the two sections

even the legislative career, regarded in every other constitutional government as the appropriate avocation of the most enrightened and elevated classes, has ceased to a great extent to be at the North abject of homorable ambition.

Nothing could do more to alienate the two sections than the speeches addressed to popular assembly ges during a Presidential campaign. At the North, by the ministers of these religious sects which, disregarding not only the doctrines of the Divine Author of their faith, but the practice of those to whose piety their own peculiar organizations over their existence, have refused to kneel at the same altars with slaveholders, the occasion is certainly taken advantage of to demonice their Southern brethren as worse than thieves and murderers. Not only have village demagogues, in search of petty offices, stimulated the prejudices of their hearers against the institutions of niteen States, but it is not surprising that the South should feel particularly sensitive in having the entire Executive patronage of the Union in the hands of those who have proclaimed against them "an irrepressible conflict." This feeling, however honestly, when power is attained, they may attempt to avert, has attained too deep a place in the sentiments of the masses to be readily eradicated.

The suggestion sometimes made, without due reflection, of extending the Presidential term, would, it is obvious, increase instead of diminishing the evils referred to. It would either make the contest, when it occurred, more intense, or a popular chief once installed for iten years, it would be very extraordinary if the peuple should ever be called on again for their votes, unless, as in the case of the two Napoleons, to give the sanction of universal sedings to the assumption of the Executive which is regarded as the characteristic of the English constitution of the United States intended to guard the right both of North and South against sectional influence, not only by interposing electoral colleges, but by giving an equal States when the President elected has received a majority of his votes from the slave States, and requiring the ap-proval of the Vice President to all bills in these ame man-ner and under the same restrictions as are now provided for the approxal of the President. This, it is sufficient to remark, only meets the case of unfair legislation, and

tion.

I cannot flatter myself that I have suggested a practical panacea, but if a reconstruction of the confederacy now almost inevitable, is to take place, are not the previsions of the Swiss constitution deserving of attentive consideration? By dividing the United States into five access circles of States sengewhat after the main consideration. visions of the Swiss constitution deserving of attentive consideration? By dividing the United States into five or seven circles of States, somewhat after the manner of our judicial circuits, from each one of which a member of the Federal Council should be elected, either according to the present process of Presidential electors or by the two houses of Congress, one of whom should be annually invested with the functions of representation, under the title of President, though with no other power than that possessed by his colleagues, the Pacific States, the cotton States, the border slave States, the Pacific States, the cotton States, the borderslave States, the New England States might each have its representative in the Executive. This, besides preventing exclusive partisanship and sectional bias, would have the effect of bringing to the administration of affairs that personal knowledge of the interests of our extended confederacy that no President, constituted as the office now is, can ever possess, and which, in the event of a sectional election, as we are now about to experience, may not even be furnished imperfectly through a Cabinet Minister, who, in any event, must be without power to give effect to his views. With the constitution of such an executive as has been indicated would necessarily cease the horrible corruptions incident to the periodical election of a President, on which the official existence of all civit functionaries depends, as well as all reasonable apologies for soccession.

Ochre Point, Newfort, R. I., Jan. 23, 1861.

o whom were referred the Message of the President o the United States of the 8th ult., relative to the state of committee commence the report by reviewing the laws of Congress and the constitution clothing the President insurrections and repel invasions, and for the employmen of the militia in specified cases. They say, by an ac approved March 3, 1807, entitled an act authorizing the employment of the land and naval forces of the United States in cases of insurrections, it is provided that in all cases of insurrections or obstructions to the laws. ritory, where it is mwful for the President of the United States to call forth the militia for the purpose of sup-pressing such insurrection or of causing the laws to be duly executed, it shall be lawful for him to employ, for the same purposes, such part of the land and naval force of the United States as shall be judged necessary, having first observed all the prerequisites of law in that respect. They advert to the opinion of the Attorney General of the United States of November 20, 1860, in which that officer says, that by the act of 1795, the authority of the President to remedy obstructions of the law in a State is subordinate to the civil authority of such State; and, consequently, that in with the federal government, and where the Judges and other officers have resigned or refused to perform their duty, and set up an independent government, there is no power in the President in such a consingancy to call forth the militia. The committee insist that the laws of the United States do not cease to exist in a State because its local authorities have enacted an ordinance declaring such State no longer a member of the federal Union, nor does any such consequence result from the resignation of federal Judges, Marshals or District Attorneys, Therefore the legal duty of seeing that they shall be executed remains unchanged. But upon the assumption that the construction given to this statute by the late Attorney General is correct, the committee do not deem it ne cessary to recommend any change of the existing statute in this respect, for the reason that, in their opinion, be impolited and perhaps impracticable to employ military force for the purpose of carrying on the ordinary administration of justice in the federal course in any State that has, by formal act, undertaken to throw of her aile ginnee to the federal government. If it shall so happen that, by reason of such rebellious action, the constitutional rights of the citizens of any other state shall be in vaced, it will be the duty of the Executive to take such measures for their redress as the nature of the case shall demany, and as the laws allow.

that, by reason or sections account, are constitutional rights of the citizens of any other State shall be invaded, it will be the duty of the Executive to take such measures for their redress as the nature of the case shall demanp, and as the laws allow.

In respect to the forts, arsenals, navy yards, magazines, and other property of the United States within the limits of any disklyal State, a different question is presented. As to all such public property, wheresoever the same may be situated, the rights of the general government cannot be seriously questioned, and the practicability of defending with an adequate force such property from unlawful seizure can scarcely be soubted. The duty of the government in respect to the protection and defence of such property is not only clear and imperative, but in its defenge and protection is involved the principle of self preservation as well as our national signity and the honor of the American flag. If the means at the command of the President are inadequate to the performance of this duty. Congress will fail in its obligations to the country unless provision is promptly made to supply the defect. They are inclined to the opinion that, in the performance of this duty upon a just and liberal construction of the milita of any or all of the States of the Union. But the exercise by the President of any doubtful powers in the employment of any military force has always been regarded with dislavor by the American people; and to remove any doubt which may exait any quarter, in view of the president to protect and defend the public property under all circumstance, they have deemed it expedient to recommend the passage of an act expressly giving him power, whenever, in his opinion, the necessity small arise, to call forth the milita of an such property which has been or may be prosessed of an act expressly sind arise, to call forth

discretion for its protection in all its operations under the constitution.

The subjoined is a copy of the bill recommended to meet the exigencies of war prevalent in the Union:— Be it enacted, &c., That it shall be lawful for the Presi-dent of the United States, whenever and as often as in his of all or any of the States of the United States, or to accept the services of volunteers to such extent as may be re-quired to protect and defend the forts, magazines, area-nals, dock yards, navy yards, public buildings or other property of the United States, and to recover the posses-sion of any such forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, mayy yards, public buildings or other property of the United States, which has been, or may hereafter be, un-lawfully seried or taken possession of by any combination United States, which has been, or may hereafter be, un-lawfully serzed or taken possession of by any combination of persons whatever. And the provisions of "an act au-thorizing the employment of the land and naval forces of the United States in cases of insurrections," approved larch 3, 1807, and all existing laws and regulations re-lating to the actual service of the militia of the United States, shall be applicable to the employment of the same under the provisions of this act.

A minority of the committee made a report, which states in substance that—

The militia force thus placed at the disposal of the President amount, by the latest returns, to 3,163,711 men, and, in addition, he can accept as many volunteers at home or from abroad as the money and credit of the government can command.

The bill is a deciaration of war against those States which, having seconded, have taken possession of the forts.

been holding communication with the seceding States on this and kindred subjects, which inquiry either looks to instituting an impeachment, or has no legitimate object at all.

When the President finds himself in possession of the wkole military resources of the nation, almost without limit or restriction, he will posses an amount of power which has never before been conferred on any man in America. Our beloved Washington never received from Congress a greater mark of its confidence, and in the darkest days of his transcendent glory, never received at its hands so much power sustained by such vast physical forces. The incumbent President, whe, by his forbearance and moderation, has done so much to keep the country out of the vortex of civil war, might be safely invested with much power, because he has shown that he will use it wisely and for the preservation of peace. But neither he nor any other human being ought to be entrusted with so much as this bill proposes to confer. Such a mark of confidence, especially coming from those who have not generally approved the principles on which he has, for nearly four years, administered the government, could not fail to be gratifying to him personally, but it would surely fill his mind with gloomy forbodings of the future of our country. When it is openly proposed in Congress by one individual to establish a military dictatership, and under a feverish excitement captains of armed blands excite an enthusiasm in the breass of the people, of which Washington, during his seven years of patient endurance and brave suffering in the cause of liberty, was never the object—when he sees throughout one half the Union public meetings and legislative bodies, and private persons who do not themselves expect to participate in the dangers and sufferings of war, urging measures of violence—and when he sees Congress drawn into the vortex of popular excitement, and under the same morbid passion enacting this extraordinary law, his heart will be grieved at the decay of that jealousy of pow

their own courage, and parade on paper armed multitudes who will not obey them, will not be formidable on any fair field of battle.

If we find that reconciliation is impossible, and that the States can no more live together under one government, let us separate in peace, and form other and more satisfactory arrangements. The object of government is the happiness of the governed, and no government ought to be maintained over large masses of mankind which does not in essentials promote their welfare and happiness. In the United States it cannot be, because we hold that governments "derive their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government be comes destructive of these ends (to promote the welfare and safety of the governed; its its heright of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundations on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. "All our institutions rest on these great principles; and when millions of people, occupying eight States, some of which have constitutions doler than that of the United States, with a unanimity unparalleled in our Revolution, declare that they consider the existing government destructive of their happiness and dangerous to their security and prosperity, and that they intend to change it, it is idle to say they have no right to do so. It would be a crime against the principles of our fathers to marshal armies for the purpose of holding them in subjection.

WEALTHY JERSEYMAN ROBBED BY "A FEMALE

The only trial of interest on Friday was that of Mary with committing the crime of "constructive grand lar-ceny," the victim being a Jerseyman named Van and possessing a large development of social qualities he entered into conversation with her. She freely told him the story of her wrongs, poured into his sympathi zing bosom the sufferings through which she had passed and so interested was the stranger in her history that he yielded to a pressing invitation to visit her apartment. She had a sister, who with her left the parental roof in consequence of the inhuman treatment of their parents, succeeded in obtaining work at making umbrellas soon after their arrival in New York, and, in short, were in a fair way of doing well. This was her story to Mr. Van Winkle, who implicitly believed it; but on their arrival at Miss Smith's apartments, the sister was not there, nor were there any indications that the two country isasses obtained a livelihood by manufacturing umbrellas. Soon after the arrival of Miss S. and Mr. Van. W. (who by the by is a man of wealth) at the domicil of the frail one, he warmed himself, and the imagination of the reader can supply the occurrences of the hour upon that eventful evening. This assertion, however, needs some qualification, as the reader might not suppose that Miss Smith gave specific instructions to Mr. Van Winkle as to the disposition of bis apparel. But she did; for as he was about to place a certain article of raiment upon the bureau, wiss S. informed him that her bonnet and must should remain there, and that he must deposit his clothes on and so interested was the stranger in her history tha remain there, and that her oonee and must shouse remain there, and that he must deposit his clothes on the lounge. A tolerably vivid imagination would not be likely to conclude that this article of furniture was placed contiguous to what is known as a panel door, by means of which a person might enter the room unob-served by the occupants of the apartment; but the fact was developed on the trial that Mr. Van Winkle's pantameans of which a person might enter the room unobserved by the occupants of the apartment; but the fact was developed on the trial that Mr. Van Winkle's pantalooms were laid on this lounge by the owner of that indispensable part of a gentleman's wardrobe, said pantalooms containing the sum of \$350 (a mere trifle to a rich Jersey man) at the time of said deposit, and the additional fact was elicited on the examination of Mr. Van W. that the above amount was abstracted from the pocket of his pantaloons shortly after he relieved himself of that portion of his dress. How, it may be asked, did Mr. Van W. discover that am intruder had entered the apartment (for he saw Mary lock the door when they first entered)? Mr. Van W. partly answered the question when he said that he suspected all was not right; but as to what caused his suspicions the Court and jury were not enlightened. When he became sensible that he was taken in and done for he hastily beat a retreat, made an alarm, and soon obtained the services of police officers. These ministers of the law knew the character of the house and its proprietor, and although unable to affect the arrest of Mr. William Sherwood and Miss Smith on the spot, yet they succeeded in doing so after a short time, and they also recovered \$180 of the stolen money. The frail damsel exposed her accomplice, and delivered up \$30, which he gave to her as the proceeds of the robbery. Miss Smith, in her own classic language, said she would "blow" on Billy because he refused to bail her out. There were two counts in the indictment—one for farcony and another for receiving stolen goods. The jury failed to agree upon a verdict, and then Mary Smith pleaded guilty to receiving stolen goods for money). As she was evidently used by Sherwood to obtain victims for him to rob, the Recorder was lenient with her, the sentence being six months imprisonment in the penitentiary. Before the trial of the girl was commenced, William Sherwood, keeper of this panel house in Benson street, peaded guilty to grand lar

Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, of Binghamton, ex-Governor Gardner, of Massachusetts; J. R. Delano, D. P. Ives, A. Washburn and wife, E. Parker and G. E. and C. H. Richardson, of Boston, G. D. Stanley, of Augusta, and W. R. Kimball, of Maine, are stopping at the Fifth Avenue Rotel.

Nimoni, of Staine, are stopping as the Print Meanwhiletel.

C. Humphrey, of the United States steamship Mohawk, W. Crawford, of Baltimore; H. Vanderzee, or Charleston, H. Hurlbut, of Geneva; Dr. Tuttle, of New Bedford; F. P. Trott, of Washington; W. R. Truit, A. Berry, G. P. Burnham, C. H. Smith and H. K. Horton, of Beston, and J. Hobart, of California, are stopping at the Astor House.

Colonel Seawell, of the United States Army; Dr. J. Griffith, of Missouri; J. P. Hinton and wife, of Virginia, A. P. W. mston, of Cleveland; A. B. Ray, of Washington, G. P. Burke, of Texas; D. Reynolds, of Albany; H. R. Johnson, of Alabama; J. S. Simes, of Boston, and N. Morse, of Bridgeport, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Com. Lavallette, United States Navy; Col. A. W. Doni Com. Lavallette, United States Navy; Col. A. W. Doni-phan, of Missouri, Gen. F. K. Zollicoffer, of Tennessee; Hens. J. Q. Goodrich, F. B. Crowninshield, R. Waters, T. S. Chandler, of Massachusetts; Hons. T. O. Upham, W. C. Noyes, J. J. Wadsworth, E. Corning, J. J. Astor, Gen. Weid, of New York; Capt. A. Elzey, Lieut. R. Arnold and A. S. Long, United States Army; W. B. Lawrence, Jr., and family, W. H. Aspinwall, of New York; Judge Mason and lasty, of Maryland, arrived in Washington on Friday. L. A. Bigelow, Boston; Jno. M. Brown and Richard M. Hoe, New York, are in London.

NATIVITY AND OCCUPATION OF MEMBERS OF THE MASSA-CHURSETS LEGISLATURE.—We learn from the annual Register of the Executive and Legislative Department of the State of Massachusetts for 1861, that of the total number of members of the Legislature (289) 219 were born in Massachusetts, 25 in New Hampshire, 6 in Vermost, 9 in Maine, 6 in New York, 6 in Connecticut, 3 in Rhode Is-land, 2 in England, 1 in Scotland and 3 in Ireland, 60 are farmers, 20 merchants, 22 lawyers, 17 manufacturers, 6 physicians, 5 editors, 6 mariners and the rest divided be-tween a large variety of occupations, nearly every trade and business having a representative. Two members of the Senate and ten members of the House are democrats. Three members of the House are members of the Union party, making a total opposition to the republicans of diffeen votes.

Mt. Lincoln's Opinion of Henry Clay.

Springer, Ill., Feb. 1, 1861.

Your kind letter of the 25th uit, and the express package centaining the bronze medial of Mr. Clay, both came safely to hand this morning. Fermit me, in the first piace to return you my heartfelt thanks for your goodness, in sending me this valuable present, and secondly, to express the extreme gratification I feel in possessing so beautiful a memento of him whom, during my whole political life, I have leved and revered as a teacher and leader.

A. Lincoln's

South American and West Indian Miscellany.

The daily variations of the thermo have been observed by Senor La Sagra to be as foll The lowest point is at Sunrise; the mercury then rises slowly in the shade till ten A. M., and then rather more quickly till twelve M.; it reaches its highest elevation between one and two P. M., falling slowly till sunset, and sunrise. The rise of the mercury is more regular and gradual in the sun than in the shade, and when the ther mometers are well exposed and out of reach of local dis-turbing influences the highest point is sometimes reached

The ratio of population in the Eastern Department of this island is 14.6 per square mile. In the Western De-

In five years the greatest average number of births in the island have been in November and December, and the greatest average of burials in August and October.

As a general thing the Cuban peasantry are rather poorly provided with "nome comforts" Their houses are huts of palm wattling and mud plastered walls, with a coat of whitewash and a palm leaf thatch. The furni ure consists of a few hide-seat chairs, a table of rough cedar, a large water jar, and a board nailed to the wail as a shelf for the "kitchen fixings;" perhaps a large wooden chest for the "Sunday's best," and a few yards of twine stretched from wall to wall, to hang clothes on; these form, with the requisite stretcher beds for the family, all the "movables" of a household.

The Cuban land crab is rarely found at a greater distance from the sea than three leagues.

The average sumber of thunder storms in the year, at Havana, is eighteen. The maximum in a series of years has been observed to be thirty-two, and the minimum seven.

has been observed to be thirty-two, and the minimum seven.

The first negroe slaves directly imported into Cuba wer forty negroes brought from the Cape de Verde Islands, is 1526. They were sold for about \$55 or \$60 each.

The editor of the Sol de Fiura, Feru, a newspaper late ly established there, has added to his office a public reading room, which was opened on the 1st of December Among the two dozen papers from all parts of the work to be found there are the New York Herald, Tribum

Among the two dozen papers from all parts of the world to be found there are the New York Herallo, Tribune and Noticioso.

Last December there was married in Renca, Chile, a man of ninety years of age to a girl barely fourteen. The neighbors say that the young bride had to carry the decrepit bridegroom in her arms to the nuptial chamber, and literally put him to bed like a baby. As an offset, a woman in the same neighborhood gave birth, about the same time, to five healthy children.

The decree of the Venezuelan government, relative to establishing foreign legations, has the following provisions:—Article 1. The republic shall have two legations in Europe or America, and two confidential agencies. Article 2. The Executive will designate the diplomatic character with which the legations shall be invested, and the places where they, as well as the agencies, shall reside. Article 4. Ministers Plenipotentiary shall have an annual salary of five to six thousand dollars, as the Executive may think proper. Article 5 gives Charges the same salary, under the same conditions. Article 6 gives Secretaries of Legation a salary equal to one-third that of Ministers; confidential agents shall not have more than three thousand dollars per annum. Article 9 gives a sum equal to half the annual salary, for traveiling expenses when going to and returning from their places of appointment. By article 10, diplomatic agents and secretaries must be Venezuelans by birth.

The Venezuelan government has bought the sash which the body of the liberator, Simon Bolivar, had on when borne to its last resting place in Santa Marta. It now hangs in an elegant frame in the public saloon of the President's palace.

On the 11th of last August a treaty of commerce and navigation was ratified at Acuncion, Paraguay, between Paraguay, Prussia and the other States of the Zollverein.

On the 11th of last August a treaty of commerce and avigation was ratified at Acquelon, Paraguay, between Paraguay, Prussia and the other States of the Zoliverein. The duceean bishop of Paraguay, Don Basilio Lopez died in the early part of last October. The Bishop of Corica, Don Juan Orbieta, has been elected to succeed

Gorica, Don Juan Orbieta, has been elected to succeed him.

The imperial Court of Brazil is in mourning for a number of distinguished European personages who died last year. Among them are King Oscar I., of Sweden; Princeas Sophia, of Saxouy; Grand Duchess Maria Paulowna, the Margrave of Baden; Prince Jerome Bonaparte, and the Dowager Grand Duchess Stephanie, of Baden.

Discoveries of iron, marble and gold have been lately made in the province of San Paulo, Brazil. It is in the same province, some eighteen miles from Cority-ba, that a wonderful subterranean grotto is found, consisting of two immense galleries, one above the other, and through the midst of which rushes a magnificent river with tremendous noise. Another of limestone formation has just been discovered between Potemam and the Sant Anna range of hills in the same province, by a countryman who while hunting broke into it in pursuit of an ounce, which had taken refuge there from his dogs.

Captain Aldham of the British Navy, whose name is so well known in connection with the siege of Vera Cruz by Miramon, has been decorated by Queen Victoria with the Order of the Bath.

Order of the Bath.

On the 9th and 10th of last December, Salvador and Guatemala were visited by severe shocks of an earthquake, which, though causing considerable slarm, did no damage of any consequence.

It is not generally known that Paraguay is a slaveholding republic.

ing republic.

The El Comercio, of Valparaiso, publishes the following correspondence relative to the death of Don Juan Bello, late Minister from Chile to the United States:—

Sanfiago, Dec. 1, 1860.

To Dona Robario Reges de Brilo:

To Dona Robario Reges de Brilo:

Madame—The respectful deference which is due to profound grief prevented me from addressing you till now, when it is to be hoped that the return to your county and the bosom of your family may have mitigated omewhat your affliction at the lamentable and premature decease of your hussand, Don Juan Bello. I am the faithful interpreter of the sentiments of his Excellency the President of the republic in declaring to you how sensible his Excellency has been of the unfortunate event which deprived you of a good and tender husband, and the republic of a citizen who worthity represented it abroad. May the remembrance of the brilliant though brief career of your husband be some assuagement to you; and have the goodness to receive the expression of my sentiments, identical with those of his Excellency, and the considerations of distinguished esteem with which I have the honor to subscribe myself, your obedient servant.

To which the following reply was returned.

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SANTIAGO, Dec. 7, 1860. dient servant.

To which the following reply was returned:—
SANTIAGO, Dec. 7, 1860.

Stm.—In the letter which, in the name of the President of the republic, you have been pleased to write me, under date of the 1st instant, my affliction has found a grateful baim. The appreciation which his Excellency expresses therein of the sentimeats of my deceased husband towards the country which saw him grow beneath its shadow, and towards the government to which he consecrated his services, and which has been pleased to accept them so honorably, gives it a high value in my eyes, Let me be permitted to notice particularly amongst those sentiments, that of the affectionate gratitude which he cherished towards the person of his Excellency, and which he so often expressed to me in his more intimate domestic confidences. His Excellency has conferred a new honor on the family of the deceased in the kind communication with which he has just favored me. Be pleased to present to his Excellency my acknowledgment of it, together with the benedictions of my little children and myself, the only return it is in my power to offer. I am very far from forgetting the share which, in this tribute of gratefulness, belongs to you, and I beg you to accept it, together with the respectful consideration of your obedient servant,

ROSARIO R DE BELLO.

The Boletin Comercial of Cludad Bolivar, Venezuela, publishes the following correspondence from Tuperquen.—"Warkmen have discovered traces of gold in the ravine of the Moco de Hierro, at a depth of more than twelve yards, immense fissures, in which it is necessary to work with lights, on account of the darkness below. In La Planada, another place which is being explored, there was taken during the month of June last about three hundred ounces; the luckiest workmen been grid of the church. They are like wild cattle south of the arkness below. In La Planada, another place which is no sickness of any kind. In Uprata, the weremen are constantly leaving their claims, fearful that either army may catch th

Wholesale Poisoning in New Orleans.

Wholesale Poisoning in New Orleans.

[From the New Orleans Bee, Jan. 29.]
Yesterday morning, soon after breakfast, in the Seamen's Home, corner of New Levee and Erate streets, a number of persons became violently sick, one after the other, purging and vomiting in a manner that showed there must have been posson in what they had just eaten at the table. In a short time twenty male boarders and three female servants were stricken with these symptoms, and all but one were sent to the Charity Hospital.

Mr. Ricker, the Superintendent, fearing foul play somewhere, came down to notify the Mayor, who immediately despatched Chief-of-Folice McCleiland and Lieutenant Boylan to the place. A rigid investigation showed the poison to be strychnine, used as a yeast powder by the cook. The clerk, Charles Peterson, said that a box of yeast powder had been left in the office so long he thought it would not be called for, and gave it to the cook, an old Irish woman named Hannah Dougherty, last Saturday morning. In making corn bread for breakfast, yesterday morning, Hannah found that her supply of yeast powder was nearly out, and took a spoonful from the new box, which was labelled precisely like other boxes of yeast powder, but contained strychnine, resince discovered. A sailor, who shipped last evening on the Evening Star, named William Campbell, says he saw the box given to the clerk three months ago by the steward of a ship, whose name he thinks was Louis, and who merely said, "Here is the powder." The clerk and cook are both arrested. They neither of them tasted the corn bread, and being questioned on that point, the cook says she never eats corn, and the clerk says he had to go down to Gevernment wharf before breakfast to stop a sailor who tried to run away without paying his board.

stop a sailor who tried to run away without paying his board.

Last night we found the people who had eaten the corn bread getting along quite favorably in the Charity Hoepital, without any dangerous symptoms having manifested themselves. Their names are as follows:—
Isaac Sceley, Ben Beckwith, John Decker, John Fischer, New York; Samuel W. Toss, Wm. Barry, Thomas Pagget, Name, George Bartlett, Alex. Cormack, Boston; Leander Taylor, Providence; James Neill, Savannah; Francis Down, county Down, Ireland; Charles Smith, Sweden; Mike Ress, Jenmank; Alfred Roddo, Hanover; Martin Peterson, Norway; Robert Smith, Plymouth, England; Alfred Harris, London, England; Thomas Collins, Canala West; Bridget Cavanaugh, county Carlow; Bridget Coyle, county Caven, and Catharine Cronan, county Kerry, Ireland.

Effects of the Gale.

The reamer Thos. Freeborn, Capt. O. Morrill, ome up to the city yesterday morning, bringing eight of the crew of the ship St. Nicholas, Bragdon, bence for Havre 7th inst. It appears the ship, when passing down the Bay, was overtaken by the gale which suddenly came on from the westward, and after going out the Heck—there being no pilot boat at the Bar to take the pilot (25). Frederick Nelson) out—the anchor was let go; had, the ship hashes said to she did not fetch up until she was ship having sail on, she did not fetch up until she was

some fifteen miles off shore, during which time a portion of her erew were badly frozen. They were brought to the city yesterday morning in the steamtug, and others, being shipped in their places, were sent down to the ship by the land conveyance.

The pilot boat Weshington, No. 4, should have taken her pisce as station boat on Thursday last, having left the city on Tuesday. She probably took a short cruise to eastward, and has been unable to work back to the Heok since. Several pilots in outward bound vessels had narrow escapes from being carried to sea.

During the gale of Thursday the steamer Empire State, of the Fall River line, while going into Newport, came in collision with an unknown schooner and had her stem above water twisted, but does not leak. She will lay over a trip to repair. The damage to the schooner was very slight.

Baltimore, Feb. 8, 1861.

During the gale of Thursday the ship Manlius, about to sail for Liverpool, was dragged into the sand on one side of the channel, where she remains, but will profloat as soon as the tide rises. It is thought she has sus-ained no damage. The steamer Belvidere, from Richmond for this port, is eported ashore off the mouth of Magoth river. Assist-ance will probably be sent from Annapolis.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, Feb. 9-6 P. M.

The money market is duil, without change. The right sort of paper goes readily at 7 a 8 per cent; but there is not much such paper on the market. On call, the brokers are freely supplied at 5 a 6 per-cent. Foreign exchange closed very heavy at 105a 1/6.
The stock market is inactive, but prices are

pretty well sustained. Some of the commi houses are picking up bonds and State stocks in small lots for customers, and a few of the Western railroad shares are being taken up in the same way. United States stocks were better to-day: Treasury notes decline 1/4, the 101/4 notes selling at par. The volume of business done continues small.

This morning Erie advanced 2½ per cent, and Pacific Mail 1½; Illinois Central, ½; Michigan Central, ¾; Toledo, ½; Burlington, ½; Reading, ½; New York Central, ¼. After the Board the market was firm; in the afternoon it closed dull, the following being the quotations:-Tennessees, 691/4 a 1/2; Virginia 6's, 741/4 a 75; Missouri 6's, 651/6 a ½; Canton, 14 a ½; Cumberland Coal preferred, 3½ a ½; Pacific Mail, 82½ a 83; New York Central, 76 a ½; Erie, 32½ a ½; Hudson River, 42½ a 43½ Harlem; 15½ a16; do. preferred, 38½ a ½; Reading, 42 a ½; Michigan Central, 54½ a
½; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, 14½ a 1/2; do. guaranteed, 31 a 1/2; Panama, 112 a 1/2; Illinois Central, 751/4 a 5/8; Galena and Chicago, 691/2 a 34; Cleveland and Toledo, 32 a 36; Chicago and Rock Island, 551/4 a 3/6; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 693 a 70; United States 5's 1874, 85 a 89. The following was the business of the Sub-Trea-

 
 Total receipts
 \$160,096
 91

 —For customs
 51,000
 90

 Payments
 237,233
 83

 Balance
 3,644,921
 20
 The exchanges at the Bank Clearing House this morning are \$14,575,165 37—the smallest sum at

which they have stood at any time since 1857and the balances \$1,147,447 51. The following table will compare the exports of the seven principal staple articles for the week:-

Total ...... \$588,015 1,460,635
Increase of the week, as compared with that
of 1860. \$872,620
The following is a comparative statement of the

value of exports from the commencement of the year to Feb. 7:-

The earnings of the Illinois Central the first

week of February were:-

The Baltimore Patriot of yesterday says:-

The Baltimore Patriot of yesterday says:—

The money market is somewhat tightened at the close of the week, and without any material increase in rates. There is an increased difficulty in effecting sales. There hanks have been less liberal during the week, confining their favors almost exclusively to their respective customers; consequently a larger amount than usual of good paper is offered on the street. We continue to quote best endorsed at 10 a 12, best single names at 12 a 15, and good to fair endorsed, but less known, at 1½ a 2½ per month. On good collaterals for 60 to 90 days 9 a 10 is freely paid.

The Philadelphia Bullatin of last evening cave: The Philadelphia Bulletin of last evening says:-

In the money market there is but little change to re-cord, but the principal feature is the steady and rapid contraction going on in business circles. The aggregate of the good notes offered on the streets from day to day is small, and the banks have not enough of acceptable paper presented to absorb their receipts.

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT

SATURDAY, Feb. 9-2 P. M. FIOUR.—The market was dull, and prices heavy and in favor of purchasers, with sales of superfine State and Western at \$5 05 a \$5 20, and extra do. at \$5 25 a \$5 40. WHEAT was dull and sales limited to 20,000 bushels, in-

cluding Western red at \$1 31 a \$1 32, and Milwaukee club at \$1 22 a \$1 24. Conn was heavy, with sales of about 3,000 bushels, 65c. a 6514c. for Western mixed, from store, and at 61c.

a 67c., delivered.

Post was quiet and prices unchanged. Sales 200 bbls.

mess at \$17 60, and prime at \$13.

Where Y.—Sales 100 bbls. at 185c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

R. In cases of Small-pox, Fearlet Fever, Measles, Potrid. Sore Threat, Hintheria, Coughs and Coids, If RADWAY'S READY RELIEF and REQUEATING PILLS are resorted to, no danger need be apprehended. One or two applications of the Relief, and a few doses of the Pills will remove every vestige of the disease if used when the first symptoms appearance. Relief, 25c, 50c., and \$i per boule. Pills 25c. per box.

Sold by drugglets and store tempers a convergence